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by the fact that its excision causes paralysis of the movement. From this fact Ferrier concluded that in the case of the frontal area the excitation was direct, while in all the other cases it was indirect, *i. e.* through subjective sensations. To test this, S. examined the latent period of stimulation of the ocular muscles when excited through the various regions named, and found that it was some hundredths of a second less in the case of the frontal area than for any of the others, thus indicating that in the case of the latter the impulses must pass through at least one more nerve centre than in the case of the former. It was most natural to infer that this other nerve centre would be the frontal area. But that this is not so is indicated by the fact that complete excision of the frontal area on both sides does not abolish the reaction when caused by stimulation of the other portions of the cortex. What the other centre may be is therefore still left doubtful. The work was done on monkeys.

On Electrical Excitation of the Occipital Lobe and Adjacent Parts of the Monkey's Brain. E. A. SCHÄFER. Rec'd Feb. 13, 1888. Proc. Roy. Soc. Vol. 43.

By stimulating the parts of the cortex named, S. has found that not only were movements of the eyes obtained, but that the direction of these movements bore a relation to the portion of the area stimulated. This is the reverse of Ferrier's results, who got no movement from the occipital cortex, and a refinement of the results of Luciani and Tamburini, who obtained a simple conjugate deviation of the eyes. The regions from which movement of the eyes can be gotten by stimulation of the cortex in and about the occipital lobe are named in the preceding abstract. This area is divided by S., according to his results, into three zones—an upper, middle, and lower, enumerated from above downwards. The parts about the parieto-occipital fiss. form the upper; the inferior zone comprises the whole inferior surface of the lobe and the lowermost parts of the convex and mesial surfaces; while the middle zone lies between these two extremes. An excitation of the superior zone causes movement of the eyes downwards; of the middle zone, a lateral deviation, and of the inferior zone, a movement upwards. It is therefore inferred that the superior zone is connected with the upper lateral portion of the corresponding half of each retina, the middle zone with the middle portion, and the lower zone with the lower portion. S. concludes: "If we imagine the visual areas of the two cerebral hemispheres to be united in the middle line, we may conceive each retina as projected in its normal position over the united area. It will then at once appear that the upper and lower parts of both retinas will fall upon the corresponding parts of the united area, that the outer part of the left retina and the inner part of the right will fall on the outer portion of the left side of the united area, and *vice versa*, and that a vertical line bisecting each retina will fall along the line of union of the two cerebral visual areas. The parts concerned with direct or central vision will therefore correspond with a part of the mesial surface, and each pair of 'identical points' of the retinas will correspond with one and the same spot of the cerebral surface."